(c) and (d) While the US is committed to work with its firends and allies to adjust the NSG guidelines, Government have also taken up the issue bilaterally with a number of NSG member countries, including during Summit level interactions. An Indian delegation made a presentation to the NSG Consultative Group meeting in Vienna in October 2006 and interacted with the NSG Members in Cape Town in April 2007.

Development of a mega reactor by NPCIL

3816. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State-run Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) has launched preparatory work for the development fo a 10,000 mega watt nuclear power project, with six units of 1,650 mega watt each in Maharashtra;

(b) whether this is for the first time that NPCIL is planning such a mega reactor, and would join France, Germany and Finland where European pressurized reactors are being used to develop nuclear power projects with such high capacities; and

(c) if so, by when these project are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. NPCIL has taken up preparatory work related to Jaitapur site in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) NPCIL is already setting up 2x1000 MWe reactors at Kundankulam, Tamil Nadu, in co-operation with Russian Federation. The reactors at Jaitapur in Maharashtra are also planned to be set up with international cooperation. Setting up of these reactors would depend on the developments with regard to access of international co-operation in nuclear power.

Improvement of nuclear power capacity

3817. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current nuclear power capacity in India is 3,900 MW

which is about three per cent of the total installed capacity in India, whereas the percentage of electricity generated through nuclear power in the US, Japan and Germany is 19 percent, 29 percent and 31 percent respectively;

(b) whether Government are hopeful that the existing nuclear power capacity would increase to 7,280 MW by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the nuclear power capacity further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Total nuclear power generation capacity in the country is 4120 MWe, which is about 3% of the total installed capacity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The XI Plan proposals envisage start of work on 8 reactors of 700 MWe each based on indigenous design. More reactors are also planned beyond XI Plan. In addition to the development of indigenous programme, the Government has taken initiatives for opening up of international civil nuclear cooperation. Depending on the progress on development of international civil nuclear co-operation, further capacity addition through imports is also envisaged as an additionality.

Coal royalty rates

3818. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal royalty rates are likely to go up and the States producing coal and lignite would get a substantial rise;

(b) if so, the estimated benefit which each coal and lignite producing State would get; and

(c) whether such States would be advised to spend a major portion of the enhanced royalty amount towards latest state-of-the-art safety measures as the frequency of accidents in coal mines resulting in loss of lives are occurring very often?